

The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, EDITOR.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

The Rebels have now in their ranks their "last man." The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding rail roads, bridges, and foraging a good part of their garrisons for extended positions. A man "lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the earth and the grave equally to get their present force. To have peace on any terms the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South."

The foregoing is a portion of a late electioneering letter from Gen. Grant. It shows to what straits the Yankees are driven, when they have thus to employ their chief commanders to bolster their cause by habitual and systematic falsehood. Gen. Grant says "the Rebels have now in their ranks their last man," and what is more astonishing, is that the same sentiment has been now and then uttered at the South—but not from any respectable source—not from any truthful or loyal press or person, but occasionally by some cowardly Tory, who is ready to surrender his country: he himself being, in the very moment when he utters the language, a living witness of the fact that the last man has not yet "gone in." Gen. Grant may not know, as well as we do, the fallacy of his assertion, nevertheless he well knows its want of truth.

Let us examine: We were told some time since that the agricultural labor of the country had been called away to such extent that not enough had been left up "till the soil"; yet the refutation comes in the fact that more provisions are planted in the State than has ever been known, and the crops of all kinds are more than an average.

From the details of our own fifteen negroes, and who have given bond to sell their surplus to the Government, &c., there may be found in the State full a brigade, who are now denying that they have any surplus to dispose of. They were detailed because it was supposed that their superintending care would be more useful to the cause than if they were in the field. It turns out that they are of no use, or that they raise no surplus.—At the same time it is well known that there is no family which owns fifteen negroes that does not make its own family provisions.—And it may be set down as a general rule, that in our communities, the negroes will do their work to earn the family subsistence without this immediate control of the white overseer.

Besides there are many of the largest slaveholders in the State, who are within the age and of robust health, who could readily hire competent overseers, over fifty, who would supply their places. Of this class there might be found at least a thousand.

Then there are all manner of contractors, at least one-half of whom might be dispensed with; Railroad, Express Companies and other employees, whose places could be easily filled by non-conscripted Government employees in nonrolling offices, on staffs, in quartermasters' and commissary's departments. Of both these there are thousands. And it is one of the most lamentable signs of the times, that while all know the necessity of strengthening the army, every resort is adopted to keep men out.

It is high time to assert and maintain the inflexible rule, that no one out of the field shall be filled by non-conscripts. Employments such as can be so filled, shall be; and that the government shall have the legitimate strength of the nation to help the hard-worked soldier to fight the battles of independence.

If this be done, we are not near to exhaustion. We have force yet, if well-handled, to keep the invader at bay for four years longer. And over such an area as we possess, with the population which we have, undoubtedly, according to all history, natural increase ought to supply our losses.

But then, there should be unity—enthusiasm—a general working for the cause—enterprises to recover our lost territory, and keep open our communications—and a willingness by those who are able, especially those who own property, to go into the field. To-day, if the idle strength of North Carolina now doing nothing, were thrown on Grant or Sherman, the campaign of the year would close in decisive victory.

The same may be said of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. Militia officers and Justices of the Peace, would of themselves give ample proof that the last man is not yet.

The Wrong End Again.

The Richmond Sentinel is as much at the wrong end of the Advance, as it was about the Confederate. It says, this steamer was "slow but very fortunate." The Advance, we think, was perhaps the swiftest steamer that has yet run the blockade; and the most unfortunate part of her career is, that she should have been allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy. Her destruction would have avoided the most dangerous blockade that there will be on our coast. We, too, hope "Governor Vance will obtain a swifter"—though we doubt the doing it.

A few loads of wood for office use is wanted immediately as cold weather will be on us in a few days.

The Fall of Atlanta.

The Richmond Sentinel says Sherman's flank movement, by which he threw a portion of his army twenty miles in the rear of Hood, was a daring if not a rash manoeuvre, and would have been severely censured by military men had it not been crowned with success. Hood immediately sent Hardee to dislodge the Federals thus sent to his rear. Had this attempt succeeded, Sherman would have been placed in a most critical condition. His army would have been cut in two, without communication between its several parts, and might then have been destroyed in detail. Unfortunately Hardee did not make good his attempt at Jonesboro'. The enemy maintained his position. This rendered it necessary for Hood to evacuate Atlanta, in order to reunite his forces, and secure his communications.—In these various movements and operations, there was but little loss of troops—not so much, it is believed, as was inflicted on the enemy. Our army, after holding Atlanta longer than many considered practicable, is, according to all accounts, in fine condition, and defiant, while Sherman retreats and avoids battle. It is Sherman who holds and defends a position instead of Hood, leaving the latter at liberty to move in any direction as his interests may suggest.

Petersburg Front.

By the Express of Tuesday, we learn that there were various rumors in the city, of heavy firing in the direction of Ream's Station, on Monday, but it was not believed to have amounted to anything. During Sunday night there was heavy picket firing on our centre, which at times grew so rapid as to excite remark in the city. It turned out, however, to be simply a repetition of the practice which has prevailed at that point for a week or more past. This sharpshooting and picket-firing has proved peculiarly annoying to the Yankee forces confronting our troops on that particular portion of our lines. The enemy insist upon it that the Confederates are using a gun of a new model, with very long range, as some of their men have been cut down at a distance of a mile or more in the rear.

The enemy's railroad trains which are running from the City Point track around to the Yellow Tavern on the Weldon road, have also been subjected to considerable annoyance by a battery of Whitworth guns which have been brought to bear upon them. They say, that so far, they have escaped without damage, but that they are compelled to proceed with great caution. A bolt from one of these Whitworth pieces a few days since, missed the train, but cut a couple of Yankee soldiers in twain not far distant. We hope the Whitworths will be kept busily employed.

Grant left City Point Wednesday last, reached Fort Monroe Thursday, and Washington on Friday, en route for the Valley of Virginia, to enquire into the why and the wherefore of Sheridan's failure, so far, to drive Jubal A. from that section.

From the Valley.

By a despatch received yesterday morning, we learn that a considerable engagement took place a few days since between Gen. Early's forces and the enemy. The despatch says no definite information had been received at Richmond as to the result of the battle, but the sad news is given that Major Gen. Roden, of Alabama, and Brigadier General Godwin, of North Carolina, were killed. We shall probably receive something more satisfactory before going to press.

The latest intelligence we had from Gen. Early's command previous to the receipt of this despatch, was to the 10th, when our forces held the ground from Winchester to Ocoquan creek, while the enemy were on the other side behind entrenchments, from which every inducement and challenge failed to draw their infantry. Their cavalry, ten thousands strong, well mounted and equipped, display more boldness. Their infantry force was computed at thirty thousand. Whenever they have made themselves accessible, our skirmish lines have driven them readily.—Still Gen. Early had not thought it expedient, up to the 10th instant, to incur the loss that might result from attacking them behind defences.

Such was the situation in the Valley up to the 10th. Since that time it appears a heavy engagement has taken place, of the result of which there is of course much anxiety. The troops of Gen. Roden and Godwin's commands were almost entirely composed of North Carolinians, we fear they have suffered, but because they were there, we have a strong belief that victory crowned our arms.

From the annexed official despatch of Sheridan, relative to the affair of the 18th, we may gather with some accuracy, information as to what troops were engaged in the last conflict:

NEAR BERRYVILLE, Sept. 18.—7 P. M. This morning I sent Gen. Getty's Division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, near Ocoquan Creek. Roden's, Ramseur's, Gordon's and Warten's Divisions were found on the west bank. At the same time Generals Wilson's and Mardian's Brigades of Cavalry dashed up the Winchester pike drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw's Division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment, sixteen officers and four hundred and forty-five men and its battle flag, and Col. Heaness, commanding a brigade, with the loss of only two killed and three wounded.

Great credit is due to Gen. Wilson and Mackintosh, and the 3d New Jersey and 2d Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the 2d Massachusetts Reserve Brigade made a charge on the right of the line and captured an officer and eleven men of Gordon's Division of Infantry.

Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERRIDEN, Maj. Gen.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE "Confederate."

News Items.

M. S. Robbins, Esq., of Randolph, has been appointed by Gov. Vance his Private Secretary; and the Literary Board has appointed the same gentleman their Secretary.

Gen. B. C. Gatlin, Adjutant General, has given the following explanation of a recent order from his office:

Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations in the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, are exempted by law from enrollment in the Guard for Home Defense. They cannot be required to perform duty in that organization.

EXEMPT.—The Richmond Dispatch says, there are 114,000 persons exempted as agriculturists within the conscript age, and 32,000 State officers—an army sufficient to plant the Southern cross on the spires of Philadelphia.

The Macon Telegraph argues that if Sherman be not driven out of Atlanta that Georgia, Macon, Augusta and Montgomery must certainly fall.

RUMORED RAID.—The Lynchburg Republican of Friday says:

It was reported last night after the arrival of the Western cars that a raiding party of Yankees was advancing on the Va. & Tenn. railroad, which, it is supposed, is designed to strike somewhere between Dublin and Wytheville. We have no intelligence of any such raid other than these reports, and we do not place much reliance in them.

On the nearly forty thousand Yankee prisoners confined at Andersonville, there are not exceeding fifteen thousand where term of service has not expired. That is a correct solution of all the points involved in the question of exchange.

NOT CAPTURED.—We published a report a short time since that Generals Nichols and Hays had been captured en route for Trans-Mississippi. We are glad to learn that the report was erroneous. They have been heard from at Clinton, La., at which point they crossed the river in safety, and are here, at their posts of duty.

CARTER'S STATION, Sept. 19.—One thousand five hundred recruits, well-mounted, have just arrived from middle Tennessee. Generals Williams and Robinson are safe. All quiet in this front.

A Week of Confederate Successes.

The past week cheered us with news of four several Confederate advantages, without a single mishap. Two of them were quite important, the others of minor importance except as exhibiting great gallantry. These last were the surprise and capture of 88 Yankees near Petersburg, and the capture and destruction of a Yankee mail steamer near Roanoke Island, accomplished by 13 men, who killed two, wounded four, and captured twenty-three, including four negroes and a Lieutenant, Colonel, a Major and a Lieutenant. A handsome job for 13 resolute men.

The dash of Hampton's cavalry into the Yankee lines near Petersburg, bringing off safely 2500 fat hives and 800 Yankees, is quite an event. 2500 hives are worth some four or five millions of dollars—worth vastly more than an equal number of Yankees—and particularly acceptable to our army, which is necessarily fed mainly on salt meat, and not an over quantity of that. We like to see this foraging upon the enemy.

The fourth happy event is the "complete victory" by Shelby in Arkansas, of which as yet we know not the extent. This is all cheering, and comes in good time to counteract the notion of our countrymen that there was a turn in the tide of "good luck," as they call it, with which our arms have been blessed for six months past. There is no such thing as "luck," good or bad. Intellect, energy, perseverance, valor, determine events, under Providence. And our glorious army is too full of these high qualities to permit an adverse tide to run its course, as the events of the past week show. They are not dispirited by one disaster, nor would they be if unfortunately called upon to endure others.—Phy. Ob.

A Loss to the State.

The capture of the steamer Ad-Vance is a misfortune to the State. She had been so fortunate, had made so many successful and profitable trips, that we had come to look upon her as always safe from the Yankee cruisers. But she left Wilmington on Friday night the 9th, and was captured off Cape Hatteras on the next day. So we learn from the Yankee accounts, which are doubtless correct. She was loaded with cotton, and is said to have had besides \$25,000 in gold on board. To whom this belonged, if there at all, we know not. The cotton doubtless belonged in great part to the State, probably in proportion to the interest held by the State in the vessel itself, which was one-half only, we believe. The steamer was originally bought by the State, at a cost of \$150,000; but after she had made five successful trips, Gov. Vance sold the half of her for \$350,000 in State bonds. Since that time, six or eight months ago, we believe, she has no doubt cleared far more than the \$350,000 of purchase money to her part owners, besides an equal amount to the State. Her loss, therefore, though a great inconvenience, is chiefly a loss of what more might have been made by her.

We believe that the State has an interest in two or three other steamers.—Fayetteville Observer.

WHAT IS TO HAPPEN IN GEORGIA?—Forecasting the immediate future, our conclusions have been that Sherman has called a halt in the progress of the "conquest of Georgia," which may last perhaps until after the election. The thorough destruction of the railroad between Jonesboro and East Point, crosses ties and rails, and the abandonment of twenty miles of the line of road which he might have held—his promise and proclamation of a long season of rest to his troops, the providential considerations of a thorough fortification of Atlanta and filling it up with military stores of all kinds, convey to our mind the impression that some considerable time will elapse before he ventures forth upon another grand military movement. The great objective aim of his commander's campaign has been secured—it has been a success and will contribute as much to the political ascendancy of the Black Republican organization as if he had gone further at the risk of fearing worse.

Others, however, look for no such halt, and the vast force and rapid accumulation of supplies reported in Atlanta does not seem to call for it. They look for a grand flanking movement forthwith—perhaps through Fayetteville and Zebulon, upon Barnesville and consider the tearing up of the road as a mere blind.—Macon Telegraph.

One-day Letter.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Saturday, September 17, has been furnished us. It contains but little of interest. The following summary is made from its columns:

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Washington, Sept. 13.—A letter received in the city to-day, from an officer on Gen. Grant's staff, dated at City Point, on Wednesday, says: "I have no stirring news to record to-day, but everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we are here we are weakening the enemy more or less. While their troops are deserting to our lines in droves, we are receiving large accessions of new recruits."

The Eleventh Florida [Rebel] Regiment, which entered the Rebel service with eleven hundred men, has been reduced, deserters say, to less than one hundred by desertions and casualties of war, but principally by desertions.

Among the seventy-eight rebel deserters brought here this morning from City Point, were fifteen from this regiment.

Admiral Porter arrived here to-day from the West.

The reported capture of Mobile is discredited by the Navy Department, and is considered only a rumor gotten up by the bulls of the gold market. While Farragut is by no means idle, he was not expected that in so short a time he should have completed all the necessary preparations to insure success in a movement upon that city.

There is nothing specially new before Petersburg, but it is believed that the present quiet will not be of long duration.

It is reported here that the draft will commence in your city on the 22nd of this month without fail.

THE CAPTURED STEAMER A. D. VANCE.

New York, Sept. 16.—The prize steamer A. D. Vance, British Acting Master J. A. Hannum, arrived here this morning. She was captured on the 1st instant, off New Inlet, while on her way from Wilmington to Halifax, by the United States steam gun boat Santiago de Cuba, after a chase of ten hours. Her tonnage is five hundred tons, British measurement, and she is very fast. Her cargo consists of four hundred barrels of cotton.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—Reliable information has been received here that General Price crossed the Arkansas River at Dardanelles, about half past five between Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 8th inst., with 6000 Rebel cavalry, evidently destined for Missouri.

Shelby's movements in Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri, seemed to be aimed at Cape Girardeau, while Price will probably strike at Springfield. These places are well fortified, and have garrisons strong enough to repel any assault.

Latest from the United States.

We received, last evening, a copy of the New York Herald of Saturday, 17th inst. It contains very little news. Gold opened at 228 and closed at 231.

INVASION OF MISSOURI.

A telegram dated St. Louis, 16th instant, says:

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Shelby's movements in Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri seemed to be aimed at Cape Girardeau, while Price will probably strike at Springfield. Both places are well fortified and have garrisons strong enough to repel any attack.

Gen. A. J. Smith's advance arrived at Sulphur Springs, about twenty miles below here, to-day, where they go into camp probably to await the developments of the enemy. Shelby's advance is in Southeast Missouri; but nothing definite is known in regard to his designs.

RAILROAD SEPT. 21, 1864.

MEMBERS EDITORS: Will you please to publish the following report of the Stonewall Knitting Club.

The Society was organized May 13th, 1861, and is composed of thirty-three members.

Since its organization, we have delivered to the Quartermaster 819 pairs of socks, and given to the hospitals 37 pairs, which were donations. We have used 55 pounds of cotton yarn received from the Quartermaster \$239, of which \$222 has been used for spinning. Cash on hand, \$17.

The Society will, in future, meet at night, at half-past 7 o'clock. All members are requested to attend, as the rules will be rigidly enforced.

JULIA A. SAUNDERS, Pres't.

SALLIE R. RAYNER, Sec'y.

SUMMARY OF SOUTHERN NEWS.—From our Southern exchanges we make up the following summary of news:

FROM GEORGIA.

Since the suspension of hostilities, Atlanta has ceased to be a great centre of news.—We have, therefore, very little army news of interest. The Yankee General Thomas, with three army corps, is in Atlanta, while Schofield holds Decatur, and another, whose name is not known, holds East Point.—Such is the situation in Georgia.

It now appears that the losses in Govan's brigade, though very heavy, were not so severe as at first reported.

FROM FLORIDA.

Eight hundred Yankees had landed at the mouth of the Oculon River, and five hundred are at Deadman's Bay, seventy-five or eighty miles from the Pensacola & Georgia Railroad, between Tallahassee and Madison.

The Yankees having cheated their way out of the cartel of Exchange, and having refused all reasonable propositions for exchanges, we propose another offer to them: To exchange a Yankee private whose term of service has expired, for a Rebel on the foot, of the average weight of those lately captured by Hampton. This proposition will rid us (if accepted) of two grievances—of feeding non-combatant Yankees, and will enable us to feed combatant rebels. Let us have the exchange—man for man.

In the late Constitutional State (Yankee) Convention, of Louisville, the members disposed of over \$40,000 worth of whiskey, all of which was paid for by the State Treasurer as among the expenses of the Convention. Cheap perjury.

The Legislature Now Waiting.

The Charlotte Chronicle publishes a paragraph from the Confederate, regarding the assembling of the Legislature early in October, and then says:

The suggestions of the Confederate are worthy of consideration. It is the province of editors to make such suggestions as they may think the good of the cause demands. Some persons may think that editors who are not themselves in the field have no right to make suggestions as to what class should be put in service; but they entirely misunderstand the duties. It is his duty to point out error and advocate such a reform in the management of public affairs as he may think good for the cause and for the people at large.

We agree with the Confederate that it would be well to assemble the Legislature earlier this year than usual, but we do not entirely agree with its suggestion in regard to putting militia officers and justices of the peace in Confederate service. The large majority of these officers are farmers; and inasmuch as some sections of the country are already too much stripped of agricultural labor, we think it would be better to exhaust all means of reinforcing our armies before taking more farmers. It may become necessary to take militia officers and magistrates, but before that is done we think reinforcements can be procured from another quarter. It is believed that there are too many useless officers and hangers on in State and Confederate government employ located at the different towns and posts. We do not suppose that Governor Vance or President Davis is to blame for this, for certainly they have no idea of the hundreds and thousands of men (consumers, not producers) kept from field service in this way. Everybody knows that some of these officers are necessary, but it is thought that the number could be reduced one-half without injury to the public service. The provost offices might be abolished, and if there are any necessary duties connected with them they could be performed by the enrolling officers. The medical purveying establishments, the nitro and mining bureau, the quartermasters and commissary department, and contract establishments, could be shorn of many men who are not actually necessary. Let an effort be made to reinforce the army from these places before making further drafts upon the producing classes. If it is found impossible to get enough men in that way, then take all militia officers and magistrates under 40 years of age.

We do not advocate the exemption of any man because he happens to be a militia officer or magistrate, but as that class are generally producers, and as they are exempt by special enactment of the Legislature, we suggest that before conscribing them, trial be made to see how many men can be procured from other classes; then if it is really necessary to take more farmers, let it be done. But whether militia officers and justices are conscripted or not, unless something is done to diminish the number of what are called shade officers, the cause will continue to suffer for the want of men and the war be prolonged.

But what can the State Legislatures do towards remedying the evils so generally complained of? Why appoint a committee of civilians (good business men who will attend to the matter) to investigate the management of the State officers, and let this committee ask the Secretary of War for authority to investigate the officers of the Confederate Government, and let a fair report be made of the number of white men employed in the various offices and their duties. And let this investigation take place immediately; and if such a large number of men as are now employed in these offices and traveling over the country as "agents," are found to be actually necessary, let the peaces be filled by details from the Senior Reserve class, and thus save the old men from service in the field.

We are a friend of the Administration—no one has been more forward than we have been in giving a cordial support to our authorities—and it is because we are a friend, and desire the early success of the southern cause, that we make the suggestions we do. We have no spite to gratify against a single State or Confederate officer, but we do complain, in all respects, which place all the blame on the half of the people at large, at the manner in which our armies are deprived of men for field service. The armies need soldiers, and soldiers must be had. Some of the heads of departments appear to strive to do their duty and employ as few men as possible, while others seem determined to keep as many out of the army as they can. It is strange that government officers, and men who have a great interest at stake, in the successful termination of the war, will act so as to deprive the army of the services of those who are really brave. If everybody at home combines to prevent recruits from going to the army, how is independence to be achieved?

DIED.

In this city, on yesterday morning, the 21st inst., Mrs. ADELAIDE V. HILL, wife of Dr. Wm. G. Hill, and daughter of the late Theophilus H. Hunter, of this vicinity.

The funeral services will take place from the Methodist Church, this morning at 10 o'clock.—The friends of the family, and public generally, are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Absentees.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS from Lieut. Gen. Early, commanding the Valley Department (Virginia), I hereby give notice to all absentees from the 3d Regiment N. C. Infantry, from whatever cause, whether sick, wounded or detailed, to report to me in person, (or by letter, if it appears to be impossible,) in order that their fitness for duty, or their claims to retirement may be examined into and considered by a Medical Examining Board.

I will attend from Thursday, 22d inst., until further notice, at the office of Messrs. O. G. Parley & Co., corner of Chesnut and North Water streets, which place all absentees (without exception,) from counties contiguous to Wilmington are expected to report promptly.

Surgeons in charge of Hospitals where there are sick or wounded, Superintendents of Railroads, Arsenal, Ship Yards, &c., having detailed men from the above named command, are respectfully requested to give to those under their charge every facility for complying with the above, as no ordinary excuse will be entertained, but the men held strictly accountable for non-compliance with this order.

Appointments will be made for Raleigh and Fayetteville, of which due notice will be given.

WM. M. PARLEY, Lieut. Col. 3d Regiment N. C. Infantry. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 21.—46.

Notice—\$50.

PANAWAY from the subscriber, on or before the middle of July, a negro boy named JOHN. Said negro is nineteen years of age, color black; height five feet two or three inches. He speaks very quick when spoken to, and is very quick in his movements. I will pay the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS for the delivery of this negro where I can get him.

J. E. MATFIELD.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TOWNSEND, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—Six hundred returned prisoners reached the city to-night at eight o'clock. A large crowd of ladies assembled on the wharf to greet them, but mostly dispersed before the arrival. The steamer was detained at the obstructions by low tides. The men are in excellent spirits. Four hundred more will be brought up to-morrow.

From Petersburg.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Lee says that Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester, near which place he was met and attacked, which was resisted from early in the day till near night, when he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to Fisher's Hill. Our lines reported severe. Gen. Roden and Godwin were killed while nobly doing their duty. We lost three pieces of artillery. The trains and supplies were brought off safely. Unofficial reports say that Early has fallen back to Strasburg.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—There is no change in the position along the lines. The enemy shelled the city furiously this morning from 5 to 6 o'clock. Our batteries replied and the roar of cannon was incessant and deafening. Loud cheering in the enemy's camps heard this morning—cause not transpired, but supposed to be some news encouraging from the Valley.

The Herald of the 19th received. It admits the loss of 2500 head of cattle taken by Hampton, and the capture of the District Court of Columbia City and some twenty or thirty wagons. Nothing else of interest.

Mexican News.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 19th, obtained at the picket lines near Dutch Gap to-day, has a telegram from Cairo which says a Mexican, who arrived in New Orleans on the 20th, reports that Cortinas, being unable to cope with the French, crossed his force of two thousand men and sixteen cannon over the Rio Grande and occupied Brownsville, and after driving out the Confederates, hoisted the Yankee flag. Cortinas offered to the Federal commander, Borazcos, the services of himself and army.

Gen. Roden's Remains.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 21.—The remains of Gen. Roden arrived here to-night. The body will lay in state at City Court-House until Friday morning, when it will be interred.

A Confederate Triumph.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—Information deemed reliable, says the Yankee raiders, after partially destroying the Railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, returned to Culpeper, where they were ambushed by a force of Confederate infantry and badly cut up.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—Official information received to-night, says a severe engagement took place near Winchester yesterday morning. Re. sent not definitely stated. Generals Roden, of Alabama, and Godwin, of North Carolina, killed.

Return of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—The flag of truce boat arrived at Varina at noon to-day. One thousand wounded Confederate prisoners, including Gen. Walker and twenty-five other officers arrived.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—A Cincinnati correspondent of the Ohio Times says that a dispatch from New Orleans of the 19th inst. has no intention of any revolutionary measures regarding McClellan's letter. He is not in favor of another Convention or nomination, but would like an explanation on some points of the letter. He refuses to take the stump. Grant has gone to Washington, and Butler to Fortress Monroe, to recruit their health.

Wheeler's Operations.

MERIDIAN, Sept. 20.—The Clarion gives an account of Wheeler's operations as follows: Wheeler rode up the State Road from Atlanta and Dalton; Hume and Kelly stopped near Dalton, and Gen. Williams between Tunnel Hill and Chattanooga. Hume destroyed the East Tennessee Railroad from Dalton to Atlanta. Wheeler was unable to cross the Tennessee River and went around by Knoxville, crossing the Holston at Strawberry Plains; he came over Cumberland Mountain via Sparta, and sixteen miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road were destroyed, viz: from Franklin to Campbell Station.

Gen. Kelly was mortally wounded in the fight at Franklin on the 29th. Robert Williams, Roden's and Ashby's commands have not joined the main command yet.

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE STEAM ENGINE, 3/4 horse power, in perfect order. Apply to CRECH & LITCHFORD, sep 20-2nd 21.

\$100 Reward.

PANAWAY from the subscribers about the 15th of August last, two negro boys, JOHN and HENRY. John is about sixteen years of age, very black, hair tolerably long, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 155 pounds, has a small scar on one of his cheeks. Henry is about twenty years old, weighs 135 or 140 pounds, very dark, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather slender, the joint of one of his forefingers off. We suppose they are making for Wilmington, as one of the boys has been there at work on the fortifications recently. We will pay the above reward for their apprehension so we can get them. Address ALLEN PRICE, N. H. GROGAN, Greensboro, N. C. sep 21-2nd 21.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan county, lying seven miles West of Salisbury, four miles from the road leading to Lincolnton, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C. Railroad. It embraces eight hundred